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Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

On 22 and 23 October 2015, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held a two-day Expert Group Meeting on the theme "The way forward: indigenous peoples and the 2030 Agenda". The objective of the meeting was to develop action-oriented strategies and guidance to support the inclusion of indigenous peoples' issues in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The present report provides an overview of the discussions at the Expert Group Meeting, as well as suggestions on the way forward.

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I. Introduction

1. On 25 September 2015, the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/1, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets. The 2030 Agenda is a universal, transformative and people-centred plan to achieve sustainable development, emphasizing that no one should be left behind.

2. In order to ensure that indigenous peoples are at the centre of the 2030 Agenda, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held a two-day Expert Group Meeting on 22 and 23 October 2015, on the theme "The way forward: indigenous peoples and the 2030 Agenda", to develop action-oriented strategies to support the inclusion of indigenous peoples' issues in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

3. The meeting was structured around three main areas:

(a) Lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals and reflections on the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Indicators for measuring progress for indigenous peoples within the 2030 Agenda;

(c) Monitoring development progress for indigenous peoples and experiences in data collection.

4. The meeting also included a strategic brainstorming session on how to take forward the issues that were discussed during the Expert Group Meeting.

II. Organization of work

A. Attendance

5. The meeting brought together indigenous experts, other experts relevant to the theme, representatives of Member States, civil society and agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system that are involved in the work relating to the 2030 Agenda and indigenous peoples' issues.

6. The workshop was attended by members of the three United Nations mechanisms on indigenous issues: the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Megan Davis, and the Vice-Chair of the Permanent Forum, Joan Carling; the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Alexey Tsykarev; and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli Corpuz.

B. Documentation

7. The participants had before them a draft agenda and programme of work, a concept note on the theme and documents prepared by the participating experts. The documents are available on the Permanent Forum's website (www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/meetings-and-workshops/egm-on-indigenous-peoples-and-agenda-2030-for-sustainable-development.html).

C. Opening of the meeting

8. At the opening of the meeting, statements were delivered by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Secretary of the Permanent Forum.

D. Closing of the meeting

9. At the closing session, the Secretary of the Permanent Forum summarized the main findings and suggestions on the way forward.

III. Background on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and indigenous peoples

10. The present section provides an overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on the aspects of the 2030 Agenda that are most relevant to indigenous peoples.

11. The process to formulate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is described as one of the most inclusive in the history of the United Nations. Indigenous peoples were one of the nine major groups[1] involved in consultations and discussions in the lead-up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. This was different from the development of the Millennium Development Goals, during which indigenous peoples were largely invisible. The processes towards adopting the 2030 Agenda were an opportunity to remedy the shortcomings and gaps of the Millennium Development Goals.

12. On 25 September 2015, the General Assembly adopted its resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comes into effect on 1 January 2016 and will carry through the next 15 years. It is a broad and universal policy agenda, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets, which are described as integrated and indivisible. The 2030 Agenda contains several sections: (a) the preamble; (b) the political declaration; (c) the Sustainable Development Goals and targets; (d) the means of implementation; and (e) follow-up and review, which includes review at the national, regional and global levels.

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

13. The 2030 Agenda contains numerous elements that can go towards articulating the development concerns of indigenous peoples. Of significance is the fact that human rights principles and standards are strongly reflected in the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda is explicitly guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties (para. 10). It emphasizes the

[1] The nine major groups comprise: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

responsibilities of States to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status (para. 19).

14. The 2030 Agenda has an overall focus on reducing inequalities. This is of particular relevance to indigenous peoples, who are almost universally in situations of disadvantage vis-à-vis other segments of the population. The overarching pledge of the 2030 Agenda aims to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first (para. 4). It aims to combat inequalities within and among countries (para. 3); identifies rising inequalities as a challenge that must be confronted (para. 14); and pledges that the Goals and targets are to be met for all peoples and for all segments of society (para. 4). Goal 10 of the 2030 Agenda is specifically dedicated to reducing inequality within and among countries.

15. Beyond this overarching framework, there are six specific references to indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda: three in the political declaration, two in the targets and one in the section on follow-up and review. In the political declaration, indigenous peoples are referred to as people who are vulnerable and must be empowered in a list that also includes all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants (para. 23). Also in the political declaration, Member States commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels to all people, including indigenous peoples (para. 25). Member States also specifically referenced indigenous peoples as among the groups to be involved in the journey on the road to 2030 (para. 52).

16. With respect to the Sustainable Development Goals, many of them are of relevance to indigenous peoples, including those that relate to the major human rights and development issues faced by indigenous peoples around the world, as well as the rights affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Goals that relate especially to development priorities of indigenous peoples include:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17. Many of the 169 targets in the 2030 Agenda are potentially relevant for indigenous peoples, including those that link to the Goals mentioned above. Of particular note is that indigenous peoples are specifically referred to in two of the targets: target 2.3 aims, by 2030, to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, and target 4.5 aims to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including indigenous peoples.

Follow-up and review

18. Beyond the substantive text of the 2030 Agenda, there are opportunities for indigenous peoples to be included in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda will be carried out at the national, regional and international levels. The review processes will be voluntary and country-led and will take into account national realities, capacities and levels of development (para. 74 (a)). The review processes will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders (para. 74 (d)). Reviews at all levels will also respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind (para. 74 (e)).

19. The follow-up and review will be carried out using a set of global indicators, which will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels to be developed by Member States (para. 75). Work is ongoing to develop an indicator framework for the monitoring of the Goals and targets at the global level. This work is being coordinated by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, which was established by the Statistical Commission and comprises chief statisticians from Member States around the world. The global indicator framework is to be agreed upon by the Statistical Commission by March 2016 and, thereafter, adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (ibid.). In the process of the development of a global indicator framework, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group has provided opportunities for inputs and proposals through open consultations with civil society, academia and the private sector. Indigenous representatives have also contributed to this process, for instance for the open consultations leading up to the second meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, held in Bangkok from 26 to 28 October 2015.[2] Global review will be based primarily on national official data sources (para. 74 (a)).

20. At the national level, Member States will have to carry out a process of adaptation of priority Goals and targets to their country-specific context. Therefore, while the Sustainable Development Goals are global in nature, they are aspirational, and each Government will set its own national targets, taking into account national circumstances (para. 55). The 2030 Agenda encourages Member States to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of the Agenda (para. 78). The national responses can build upon existing sustainable development strategies. The review of the 2030 Agenda will be country-led and country-driven. Member States are encouraged to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels. The Agenda notes that

[2] For more information, see: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/open-consultation-stakeholders.

such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities (para. 79).

21. At the global level, the 2030 Agenda lays out a framework for global follow-up and review of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Many of the specific modalities of the process are still being developed. The central United Nations platform for follow-up and review is the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which will play a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up (para. 82). It will focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by both developed and developing countries. The reviews shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders (para. 84). The high-level political forum will also engage in thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

22. The functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other forums will support the thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (para. 85). As a subsidiary body of the Council, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has a role to play in this process. The high-level political forum will also support the participation of the major groups, which includes indigenous peoples, in the follow-up and review. The major groups are called upon in the 2030 Agenda to submit their own reports on their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para. 89).

23. There is a call in the 2030 Agenda for action by the United Nations: Member States stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting to ensure coherent and integrated support to the implementation of the new Agenda (para. 88). The United Nations is encouraged to review such support to implementation and to report on progress and obstacles. Of relevance in this regard is the system-wide action plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was mandated in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[3] held in 2014. The system-wide action plan includes six action elements, one of which relates to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and could be used as an entry point for increasing coherent and integrated support for the implementation of the Agenda for indigenous peoples.

IV. Meeting highlights and conclusions

Reflections on the Millennium Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda

24. The participants at the Expert Group Meeting considered the 2030 Agenda to be an improvement over the Millennium Development Goals for indigenous peoples. Shortcomings of those Goals for indigenous peoples that had been previously noted and were highlighted at the meeting included: failure of the Goals to adequately capture or consider the development priorities of indigenous peoples; lack of adequate participation of indigenous peoples during the design and implementation of the Goals; and lack of appropriate monitoring by means of

[3] Resolution 69/2.

disaggregated data on indigenous peoples, which had the effect of masking or distorting their development situation.[4] Furthermore, efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals at the national level sometimes resulted in the implementation of development programmes that were inappropriate for indigenous peoples, for example in the area of poverty reduction, which measures poverty in strict numeric terms and does not necessarily reflect indigenous peoples' concepts of well-being.

25. The participants agreed that it was important to reflect on the broader lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals. That experience demonstrated that goals and targets could be used to draw attention to and promote certain previously neglected development issues and policy priorities. In this regard, the experience of the Millennium Development Goals highlighted that the effectiveness of the 2030 Agenda would depend on how it would be used to leverage political will and to mobilize action by Governments, donors, the United Nations system and other actors at the implementation stage. At the same time, it was also important to ensure that the 2030 Agenda did not set out the only development paradigm while obscuring other priorities. It was thus important not to lose sight of development priorities for indigenous peoples that were not explicitly referenced in the text or to limit global action related to indigenous peoples to merely addressing outcome gaps.

26. Participants highlighted that there were both opportunities and challenges in the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The overall focus of the 2030 Agenda on reducing inequalities and on reaching those furthest behind was highly relevant to indigenous peoples, who faced many development disadvantages. In addition, the specific mention of indigenous peoples in two targets, as well as in the follow-up and review, was a positive step. Other positive references included those Goals and targets relating to land security, data disaggregation, eliminating discriminatory laws, promoting inclusive societies and combating climate change, among others. However, some Goals and targets, such as Goal 7, on ensuring energy for all, could pose risks for the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly their rights to lands, territories and resources, which in numerous situations had come under threat owing to major development projects.

27. Participants also stated that, given the potential opportunities and challenges, it was important to start framing a narrative about indigenous perspectives of the 2030 Agenda. This would include framing the 2030 Agenda in terms of human rights, especially those affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Such framing was necessary to ensure that the implementation of certain Goals and targets did not contravene the rights of indigenous peoples. It might be useful in this regard to develop a document that laid out the indigenous view of the 2030 Agenda. The three United Nations mechanisms, namely the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, could take a leading role in this effort.

28. Concurrent with efforts at the international level, it was also important to raise awareness about Agenda 2030 and strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' own institutions to make use of and implement the Goals and targets. Efforts should

[4] See the reports of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on the fourth and fifth sessions (E/2005/43-E/C.19/2005/9 and Corr.2 and E/2006/43-E/C.19/2006/11, respectively).

aim to build on existing innovative work by indigenous peoples to operationalize and measure their well-being. It was also necessary to analyse how indigenous peoples could use the Goals and targets effectively for fundraising, policy development and other efforts. Furthermore, it was important to identify potential partners with whom to cooperate at the national, regional and international levels (e.g. within the United Nations system, national human rights institutions and the private sector) in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Indicators and data collection

29. The process for developing global indicators was ongoing. The Statistical Commission was expected to agree on the indicator framework and a set of indicators for the 2030 Agenda in March 2016. Participants made concrete proposals for indicators to be included in the global indicator framework, including: (a) changes to the wording of the draft indicator on land security to include a reference to indigenous peoples and measuring collective land tenure security; and (b) calling for data disaggregation by ethnic/indigenous status in priority targets. Those proposals had been put forward for the consideration of Member States on how to address indigenous peoples' main priorities when deciding on the global indicator framework.

30. Participants considered that, beyond the global framework, it would be important to develop indigenous-specific indicators for parallel efforts by indigenous peoples to measure progress in indigenous peoples' own development priorities, as well as progress for indigenous peoples in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Some indigenous organizations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and others had already made significant headway in developing indigenous-specific indicators, including proposed indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals.[5] Indigenous-specific indicators should be grounded in the rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It would also be necessary to contextualize indigenous-specific indicators to particular situations within a certain country or region. This could be facilitated by developing indicators through a participatory methodology.

31. Participants emphasized the relevance of indigenous-specific indicators for various actors at the national, regional and international levels. They might be used at the national level in data collection and country-led reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. They could also be used by agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, indigenous peoples themselves, non-governmental organizations and other actors to measure progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples or in highlighting some of the specific development priorities of indigenous peoples that were not reflected in the 2030 Agenda. The development of a clear set of indigenous-specific indicators was one of the main priority areas for the way forward in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and more work needed to be done in that regard.

32. Beyond indigenous-specific indicators, a priority for measuring progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was the disaggregation of data by

[5] See, for instance, Indigenous Navigator (www.indigenousnavigator.org) and the proposal on indicators from the indigenous peoples major group (http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/indigenouspeoples).

ethnic/indigenous status. In paragraph 10 of the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, Member States committed themselves to working with indigenous peoples to disaggregate data and to utilizing holistic indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being. Potential proxies or other relevant classifications for disaggregation could include geographical areas, prohibited grounds of discrimination and languages, among others, and could be considered where disaggregation by ethnic/indigenous status was not possible owing to political or other reasons. Agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system could assist in collecting such disaggregated data, where possible, and in compiling and disseminating such data, where available. The work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in compiling existing data on indigenous peoples in the Latin American region was a good practice in that regard.

33. There were existing experiences at the national and community levels in data collection on indigenous peoples from which to draw. Those experiences included both State- and indigenous-led efforts. Experiences in data collection on indigenous peoples should be shared further. Lessons learned showed that it was important to build trust and to communicate how data could be used and how that would be of benefit to indigenous communities on an ongoing basis. Participants also agreed on the importance of community-based monitoring. In that regard, it was necessary for indigenous peoples to continue to develop methodologies to monitor indicators at the local level in order to, among others, produce shadow reports at the national and global levels. Building research capacity would be necessary both for national statistical offices and for indigenous peoples.

34. With respect to data collection, the creation of an indigenous sustainability and well-being index, which could be linked to the 2030 Agenda, was discussed by the participants. Challenges in developing such an index included political will, gathering and handling complex data, aggregation and scalability across levels, and defining globally relevant indicators that still reflected local contextual differences, as well as ensuring compatibility with national statistical offices and data quality requirements. The issue of indigenous identification was also noted as a challenge that could be overcome by linking identification to a normative purpose and to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Also discussed was whether an index should focus primarily on outcomes or also capture the means of implementation (such as finance, capacity, technology and partnerships). It was emphasized that an index should build on existing initiatives and experiences, much like the Indigenous Navigator. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues could play a role in coordinating the development of such an index.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

35. The participants agreed that it would be important for indigenous peoples to be involved in the next stages of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. There were several upcoming opportunities for indigenous peoples to participate in and help to define the way forward. It was recommended that action be taken in all areas.

36. The 2030 Agenda required that each Government set its own national targets, guided by national circumstances, and decide how to incorporate the targets in national planning processes, policies and strategies. It was important for indigenous peoples to participate in that process and for their development priorities to be included in the national-level implementation frameworks. Agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system at the country level could assist in this

process as they provide support and guidance to Member States. The mechanisms for drawing on the contributions of indigenous peoples in national-level reviews, as referenced in paragraph 79 of the 2030 Agenda, could also be developed further at the country level, with support from the United Nations system within existing resources. In this regard, indigenous peoples could participate in the multi-stakeholder national workshops that would be piloted in nine countries, led by the United Nations Development Group, to discuss how national policies could be aligned with the 2030 Agenda. It might also be helpful to develop indigenous-specific pilot programmes.

37. Participants felt that there were still opportunities to influence the process of follow-up and review at the global level, in which indigenous peoples could be further involved. It was important that the process of follow-up and review be as inclusive as possible and include the participation of indigenous peoples. In particular, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, could play an important role in the thematic follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. This could involve, for example, including a standing or recurrent agenda item in the Permanent Forum's programme of work on contribution to the high-level political forum on the review, follow-up and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and/or mainstreaming follow-up to the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals into its work.

38. In the 2030 Agenda, indigenous peoples were requested, as one of the major groups, to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including within the framework of the high-level political forum. It would be important for indigenous peoples to develop methodologies for carrying out such reporting at the global level. The three United Nations mechanisms with mandates concerning indigenous peoples, as well as the agencies, funds and programmes within the United Nations system, including at the country level, could have a role to play in assisting indigenous peoples in such monitoring and reporting. Indigenous peoples could also explore other reporting opportunities, for example before international human rights monitoring bodies, including the universal periodic review process of the Human Rights Council, the United Nations treaty bodies and the regional human rights mechanisms.

V. Conclusions and suggestions on the way forward

39. The participants agreed that the following steps must be taken in relation to ensuring indigenous priorities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda:

(a) Continue advocating for indigenous indicator priorities (data disaggregation and land indicator) in the final processes of developing the global monitoring framework for the Sustainable Development Goals through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, which is to be agreed upon by the Statistical Commission (8-11 March 2016) and, thereafter, adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) Identify the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, in providing thematic follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples through the high-level political forum. Furthermore, there is a need to discuss possible ways to mainstream and include a review of the 2030 Agenda as a recurrent agenda item in the Permanent Forum's programme of work;

(c) Support indigenous peoples, as one of the major groups, in reporting on their contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. There is also a need to identify how the three United Nations mechanisms, namely the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, can provide support;

(d) Frame a narrative about indigenous peoples' perspectives of the 2030 Agenda. The narrative could be grounded in human rights, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The three United Nations mechanisms could take a leading role in this effort by developing an initial document;

(e) Ensure a coherent United Nations approach to planning, implementation and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples that is in line with the system-wide action plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the action points relating to the 2030 Agenda;

(f) Ensure that indigenous peoples participate in national-level processes to plan, implement and monitor national frameworks for the 2030 Agenda: agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system at the country level can play a central role in assisting Member States in facilitating indigenous peoples' participation; and ensure indigenous peoples' participation in the multi-stakeholder national workshops that will be piloted in nine countries, led by the United Nations Development Group, in 2016;

(g) Raise awareness and build capacities among indigenous peoples to make use of the 2030 Agenda to leverage support and political will, develop policies and mobilize action by Governments, donors, the United Nations system and other actors on the political priorities of indigenous peoples. Furthermore, there is a need to map possible stakeholders and build partnerships with indigenous peoples during the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level;

(h) Improve national-level data collection and sharing of disaggregated data that highlight the progress made on indigenous peoples' priorities. Agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system could assist in collecting disaggregated data, where possible, and in compiling and disseminating such data, where available;

(i) Develop indigenous-specific indicators for parallel efforts to measure progress in indigenous peoples' own development priorities, as well as in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, within existing resources. This includes taking the discussions forward on developing a global "indigenous sustainability and well-being index" based on existing initiatives. There is a need to identify the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in this process;

(j) Build research capacity for national statistical offices and for indigenous peoples to report on indigenous priorities, disaggregate data and measure the progress of indigenous peoples across the Sustainable Development Goals, including the development of methodologies to monitor indicators at the local level with the purpose of doing shadow reports at the national and global levels. In this regard, the United Nations system, within existing resources, and others could provide support.